Understanding Soil Water





> Properties of water

- Energy concepts of water
- Classification of kinds of water
- > Water retention in soils
- Significance of soil texture on water
- Water flow Saturated vs. Unsaturated
- Soil water vs. Expected corn yields

Water Molecule



Cohesion vs. Adhesion





Surface Tension Diagram





Unsaturated flow by capillary





Saturated vs. Unsaturated

• **Flow:** Rate is determined by pore size + pressure

• **Flow:** Rate is determined by Water content + pressure (Very Slow)

Solid Particles with water film between particles



Field Capacity

- Volumetric Water Content at which large pores have drained and the soil surface starts to dry.
- THIS IS AT A SOIL WATER POTENTIAL RANGE OF -0.1 to -0.3 bars <u>OR</u> -10 to -30 k Pa.
- At Field Capacity:
 - the soil is holding the maximum amount of water useful to plants
 - the soil is near its lower plastic limit, which is the maximum water content for ease of tillage.
 - pore space contains enough air for most aerobic microbial activity.

Permanent Wilting Percentage

- Water content of a soil when plants can no longer extract water for use.
- THIS IS A SOIL WATER POTENTIAL OF -15 bars or -1,500 k Pa.

Approximate Equivalents of Energy Levels of Soil Water

Height of unit column of water (cm)	Soil water potential (bars)	Soil water potential (MPa)ª	
0	0	0	
10.2	-0.01	-0.001	
102	-0.1	-0.01	
306	-0.3	-0.03	
1,020	-1.0	-0.1	
15,300 502 feet!	-15	-1.5	
31,700	-31	-3.1	
102,000	-100	-10.0	

^a The SI unit megapascal (MPa) is equivalent to 10 bars.

Water reaching field capacity at 2 days



Water Retention Curve



Plant Available Water

Plant Available Water is

 equal
 to Volumetric Water at Field Capacity
 minus
 the Volumetric Water at Wilting Point.

The Sponge "Model"

Think of soil as a sponge

- Many particles of different sizes
- Many pores of different sizes
- Able to adsorb water and hold it on the surfaces and in pores

Some key differences

- Types of minerals and charge
- Interaction with plants, microbes
- "Particle" management depends on tillage, compaction

Soil Textural Triangle



Water Volume / Soil Texture Class



Plant Available Water Capacity by Soil Texture

Texture	Plant Available Water Inches of Water/inch Soil
Coarse sand and gravel	0.03
Sands	0.04
Fine Sand	0.06
Loamy Sand	0.08
Loamy Fine Sand	0.09
Sandy Loam	0.12
Very Fine Sandy Loam	0.16
Loam	0.18
Silt Loam	0.22
Sandy Clay Loam	0.14
Clay Loam	0.18
Silty Clay Loam	0.19
Sandy Clay	0.16
Silty Clay	0.13
Clay	0.11

Soil Water Energy Concepts

> Water will move from HIGHER energy levels to LOWER energy levels



 DIRECTION OF FLOW can be predicted by differences in Soil water potential (SWP) between two points in the soil (including upward!).

Saturation Field capacity Wilting point Solid Saturated soil 100 g 40 mL Water Field capacity 100 g 20 mL Air Wilting coefficient 100 g 10 mL Air Hygroscopic coefficient 100 g 8 mL Air Solid Pore space

Volumes of Water and Air in Soil





> Rumford Soil

 features sandy textures throughout

Rumford Soil Horizon Depth Sand Silt Clay PAW in _____%_____ in/in 0 - 90.0682 11 7 Ap Bt 9-27 76 12 12 0.1127-40 77 14 9 0.05C

P.A.W. (Plant Available Water) / 36" soil = 3.07" VALUES corn yield = 85 bu / acre



> Pamunkey Soil

• Features medium textured well drained soil

Pamunkey Soil

Horizon Depth Sand Silt Clay PAW

	in		%		in/in
Ap	0-10	46	32	22	0.18
Bt	10-30	39	33	32	0.16
С	30-60	50	30	20	0.14

P.A.W. (Plant Available Water) / 36" soil = 5.84" VALUES corn yield = 160 bu / acre



> Dogue Soil

 features fine textured soil in the sub-surface and some restriction in drainage



P.A.W. (Plant Available Water) / 36" soil = 4.32" VALUES corn yield = 130 bu / acre



> Cecil Soil

• features are red and clayey throughout

Cecil Soil								
Horizon	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	PAW			
	in		%		in/in			
Ap	0-8	69	16	15	0.11			
Bt	8-30	26	20	54	0.08			
С	30-50	46	18	36	0.08			

P.A.W. (Plant Available Water) / 36" soil = 3.12" VALUES corn yield = 100 bu / acre

